ATKINSON'S EVENING POST,

AND PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.

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Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

LINES TO MISS C——Y.

I saw thee, when spring's bird was calling,
Thy step in the merry dance falling,
Thy cheek like the perfume far,
To gild me in my lonely hours,
And whisper sentiments of love.
I shouted as lost my weary home,
When friends had ceased to be,
Who witnessed not the winter storm,
Thou wert unknown to me.

I saw thee when the summer sun,
Had passed the noonside hour,
As thou were bounding o'er the green,
To seek thy favorite bower;
Ye gave thy mien a birth and song,
In dreams of future bliss,
While gaily pass the hours along,
Unlikely to come like this.

I know thee now, and o'er my life,
Hope's richest sunshine flings,
The passing hours with rapture rife
Or pleasure's glow imparts;
And so we dwell amongst cloud my brow,
While light and love are ours.

My years shall pass as smooth as now,
When ever I think of thee.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1839. J. S. C

HOME REVISITED.

BY THOMAS MILLER, RUSTIC MARLE.

"I love the flowers of a twin theme, and have been illustrated by many a sweet and pleasing poetical effusion."—Montgomery.

"The commonest objects," observes the writer, "become endeared to us by absence; things which we should have passed unheeded by, and which have found to possess strange charms, bringing to the memory the sweet days of childhood, and to the heart many an old emotion, to which they had been strangers before." Hence the many thoughts and feelings once upon me more strongly than when I first awoke to life. Lost on visit my native home—to place my feet upon the very hearth-stone I had left—to meet those of whom I was the affected feeling, no imaginary delight, but a mad, wild eagerness to look upon the scenes that had so often come before me in my dreams, and which were bright when all else was dark, and which were bright when all else was dreary. Home was never dearer to me, nor began to trace a resemblance between myself and those. In former days I had been a thoughtless and gladsome; they seemed not to bend under the load of thought, and I could not account for what I care-worn look about them, and what I seemed to bear more with a heavy and lingering hand. There was no longer upon them like a burden. Their cares, too, seemed lighter, as if they had passed away long years in peaceful repose; and the very air in which I breathed was not the same. It was more balmy, as if it had passed over no other occupied them, were gone; the sunshine rested upon them no longer—it had passed on, and left them in shade. I looked around, as if they could no longer keep a fun foot-hold down the steep hill which they had traversed so many times, and I could not help thinking that they were black with age, and which were bright when my self passed it in my childhood. I could no longer hold the tone when my play-fellows were about me, and which I had not since heard; they warned me that it was nearly the hour for me to be at home, and I was called away to hear from those much nearer to me. I had left early, two hundred miles behind me;—another and a dearer name seemed to be added to my own—a name for me, and which I had not seen likeness—a boy who had seen but twelve summers. Another name, too, seemed added to mine—a sweetly of the notices of Care; that Sorrow had not been idle. Her hand had been busy, but gave him his own thoughts for play-thoughts which were not to be found in the sweet and great pages of life. I saw why the tempest passed over him harmlessly, for, like a lovely plant, had no deep spread of roots to be shaken by the rudest, after long years, become a mark for the winds, which had passed over it in vain, and which were against its power. "The finger of secret," exclaimed my mother, as if there had passed over my eye fell upon the old mirror into whom I had looked when a child, and marveled how another face and another room could stand within the frame which had once been mine. I had looked gazed when a child, and marveled how another face and another room could stand within the frame which had once been mine. I had looked gallery or welcome, but greatly threw me back, and I could not help thinking that I had no other to look upon. I looked seriously, but not uniformly, upon each other. The shock in the mirror seemed to be as much to me as I had been to it. I would have spoken to it; but its image became concerned, as it seemed to be affected by me. I then looked another room for a moment, a lovely maiden stood arranging her bonnet before it, and I left her to her self-possession, for I remembered she had long been dead. I saw a face which I had seen in the same looking glass, when a boy, with my ball, seemed to be looking over my shoulder, as I gazed upon the scene. I could have moralized for hours in that old mirror. On the wall hung the large slate, which I had written so often, and which I had seen what I then wrote was easily obliterated; my fingers had passed lightly over my transgressions, and shone as if the laughter had left it. Here and there was a mark, but such as authors lived; every book was taken up to see if it contained any of my truth; and, strange as they might seem, I felt proud in the wisdom I gathered from their pages. I could point out the very leaves in which the green rings which the fairies had made on the floor; and there was the very corner which the elder boys, or those them a valley which resembled that whereon Salisbury stood. I was shocked at the ignorance was then bliss indeed!"

These scenes are not to be heard with the utterly lady in a garden on the centre, latterly enterprising every tree. But that tray was only the work of an accomplished artist, and not one of those when some cousin or aunt came to tea; and the rounded cake was there, and the basket and the corner-cupboard, and the blue glass sugar-basin, which I thought was the true blue, and that I might have the bits to spy through. The old white cat was there, and the dog asleep on the rug drawer seemed at last to have found its rest; marbles, and fishing tackle, which it had been a source of interest to me to have ruined, were all gone; there is no danger now of Newton's fish tackle and Bonaparte when they came to," Robinson Crusoe," and "Robin Hood's Garland," and "Paul and Virginia," and the rose-tree index to my mind in those days; they who brought them to me were dead, and the tree had ceased to accompany. Old and worm-eaten as it may be soon, it has contained the greatest literary treasures—the wonders of the world to my mind. How little it took to make me happy in those days! A dozen of cherries, a few nuts gathered in the woods, yet stands under the old table; Blanche, a tabby cat, a present from a neighbor when a boy of seashore, and that a holiday, and I had had to remember, and Bonaparte, and Robin Hood Lane, and lurry myself in the woods, to reach the trees which I had seen—no object—no anxiety; poverty was never felt; the future seemed as long as the broad-crank farmhouse—as the cows, and wild strawberries. Time was, and would was never dry. Artist passed me, and I was not conscious of it. Those scenes

After Gen Peaseler Accident.—The Cherry County Gazette says—We learn that a young man by the name of Peter Sullivan, Jr. of the town of ——, while in a blacksmith shop, a few days since, had his arm cut in pieces by a horse, where he had deposited half a pound of powder, bored through two or three inches of the arm, then reached the powder, which it exploded. The young man is most shockingly injured, but hopes are yet entertained of his recovery.

Cholera.—The number of deaths in Louis last week was 167. Of these 32 were by cholera infantum, 20 boys and 34 girls. Of the number 52 died of consumption; 16 of dysentery; 5 of diarrhœa; 6 of dysentery, 5 of scarlet fever.

first heard the solemn tapping of the woodpecker, measuring the intervals of silence, and saw the blue-winged jay, as she flew rapidly athwart through the deep umbrage, startled by the harsh sounding of the woodman's hatchet. Sometimes the grey rabbit stole cautiously as a spirit past the through the long grass, or the rudely sported caught my eye as he bounded from branch to branch. There the nuts could be found in clusters by no mere mortal eye, and was answered by the cuckoo, as she stood singing on the tall ash that caught the first passage as the noise of the farmer's current green of the underwood in his hasty flight. Sometimes the rain fell pattering from leaf to leaf with a pleasing sound, or the wind arose from its slumber, and'll up its roar at first, as if in wrath at the silence of the forest, and bid the guerilad oaks to girt up their large limbs for the battle. I was not to be discarded that I was alone that all these sweet sounds found; all the old valley, and overwhelmed me, and I felt that I was not alone until the very air became filled with distant sounds. The plough-boy's whistle and the milkmaid's song mingled with the low of cattle and the bleating of sheep, or the shouts of laborers in the fields, as they called to each other. Then there was the sharpening of harvest hooks, and the jingling of harness, mixed with the measured tramp of some homeward-bound horse. By the regularity of the bird-boy swung his rattle amid the rustling corn, or the sweet creature he had "crop, crop," and least upon his scythe to wipe his brow, or the lassies as they came from the dairy, in such song echoes through the valley. Sometimes the buying of a dog, or the clap of a far-off gun, was heard from the wood. Then there was the harvest-home—the crowing of cocks, as they answered each other from their several yards. The sheep in the meadow, and every thing it contained seemed to stand in the very spot where I had seen them many years ago. There was no change, saving that they appeared to look older—sometimes more venerable. Even the trees, which I had left small those objects I looked upon. I gazed upon the old clock, and found that it had not outgrown or had undergone a great change since I had left it. I went up to it, and it told me, in its sharp, clear cracking with which it had greeted me many years ago, when a child; and it told me the hour, it spoke in a more solemn tone than that of former years. I looked upon the brass figures which surmounted the face of the clock, and they began to trace a resemblance between myself and those. In former days I had been a thoughtless and gladsome; they seemed not to bend under the load of thought, and I could not account for what I care-worn look about them, and what I seemed to bear more with a heavy and lingering hand. There was no longer upon them like a burden. Their cares, too, seemed lighter, as if they had passed away long years in peaceful repose; and the very air in which I breathed was not the same. It was more balmy, as if it had passed over no other occupied them, were gone; the sunshine rested upon them no longer—it had passed on, and left them in shade. I looked around, as if they could no longer keep a fun foot-hold down the steep hill which they had traversed so many times, and I could not help thinking that they were black with age, and which were bright when my self passed it in my childhood. I could no longer hold the tone when my play-fellows were about me, and which I had not since heard; they warned me that it was nearly the hour for me to be at home, and I was called away to hear from those much nearer to me. 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THE HAPPIEST TIME IS NOW.

Talk not to me of future bliss:
Talk not to me of joys gone by!
For on, the happiest hour is this,
When Love bids time to fly.

The hours—the hours are many sorrows,
Though flowers, in spicy sure thrown,
Bouse odor yet exhale,
Their fragrance, are the blooms was flown
Beside the withered bower.

Like faded flowers, each parted hour
Let memory keep—but how
Can joy that's past be dear to she
The happiest time is now!

MY OWN PECULIAR:

Or Stray Leaves from the Port folio of a Geerge Gentleman.

It has always been my favorite theory, or impression, if you please, that there are, in fact, but two distinct kinds of men, viz: the animal and the vegetable. By the first I mean those who have hearts, feelings, impulses, affections; who do not only breathe, through life, but live and enjoy existence. The latter are mere pigs or ors, as the devil or angel may have propensities to direct them. By the vegetable I mean, as I intend to designate the class, which, having the organs of existence complete, yet lack the inward attributes that belong to him who is made after the likeness of his Creator. Such a one passes through life, if life it be, without having performed one single deed of real benevolence, or one more virtue than a cabbage, nor once the crowing of cocks, as they answered each other from their several yards. The sheep in the meadow, and every thing it contained seemed to stand in the very spot where I had seen them many years ago. 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THE FOOR MAN'S SONG.

FROM IRELAND.

A poor man, poorer none, am I,
And walk the world alone—
Yet do I walk a merry man,
And cheerful heart my own.

A gloesome child I played about
My dear, dear parents' hearth—
But go from place to place I must,
To earn my bread on earth.

I am rich gardens round me bloom;
I am in gay company;
My path is bare and barren all,
And trod with toil and pain.

And yet, though sick at heart, I'll stand
With many a merry face,
And walk good-morrow heartily
To all that pass along.

A heartsome Girl! Her heart's me not
To comfortless despair!
There comes a gentle balm from heaven
For every child of care.

Still is each doll thy more I know
Poists wrestly to the sky—
The organ and the choral song
Arise each peaceful.

Still above the sun, the moon, the stars,
With blessings even so me,
And, when the cares of life are out,
Then, Lord, I speak with thee.

One day shall to the good of below
Thy kind—Thy soul rest,
Then in my wedded rolese rests I
Still and me as thy guest!

From Tait's Edinburg Magazine.

PEDESTRIAN TOUR OF A SCOTTISH EMIGRANT IN THE MIDDLE STATES OF AMERICA.

I began to get a little superstitious, and some really disliked the sight of dear close quarters with one me. If it had not been for the church belfry, I should have thought I was in a desert. I had been in the midst of a German forest I certainly would not have been surprised if good fairies had built a home expressly for my accommodation, and that the bell which hung from the church was an insuperable objection. However, after waiting and waiting for the arrival of the Dutchman, I resolved to go in search of taking a smoke; so prepared accordingly, finished my pipe, and, as I was in the act of putting it in my pocket, I heard a rustling among the bushes, and, to my great joy, a human being appeared. Having knocked the ashes out of my pipe, I put it in my pocket, and the entrance of a well-dressed, middle aged, plainly but decently dressed, and of a pleasing countenance. I addressed her without leaving my seat, and the first question I put to her was as much as to say—" I don't understand English." She stood for a moment in surprise, and I was made of I held out my empty pipe, making signs as if I were smoking, and she, good soul, understood me, and immediately left me, and went to help me to some. She immediately went to the house, and returned in a few min. with a pipe and dry—and gave me a whole handful. This will do, thinks I—I'm safe—here I stay for the night. I had always taken notice, since I left home, that I had been put out by sheer violence. Although I was not in the least afraid of any one, I was not in the least afraid of any one, I was not in the least afraid of any one,

THE SILK CULTURIST.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

CONTRACTS FOR MULTICAULIS IN 1840.

Many heavy contracts have been made for the sale of Multicaulis trees, deliverable in the next year, 1840, at 6, 8, and 10 cents a tree. A gentleman recently in Philadelphia ascertained the existence of such contracts to the amount of 1,800,000 trees. This has suggested a very erroneous idea in the public mind, viz: that 6, 8, or 10 cents, the prices contracted for as above, will necessarily be the range of prices next year. A moment's reflection will show the fallacy of such a conclusion. Many people last year contracted for the delivery of trees this fall, 1839, at 10, 12, and 15 cents; and even at this early part of the season no one thinks of selling trees, even by contract, for less than double these prices. Another false impression has been made by the above contracts. It is supposed the fact that the above contracts are made for the delivery of trees at 6, 8, or 10 cents in the fall of 1840, will necessarily depress the price of trees this year. Exactly the reverse will be the result. Suppose no more than the 1,800,000 trees will be contracted for—then at least 5,400,000 buds will be withdrawn from the market this year, for the purpose of filling the above contracts. And consequently the prices of the trees left in market will be enhanced in proportion as the supply is diminished by the above, or any other cause.

ON KEEPING SILK WORM EGGS.

Immense quantities of silk worm eggs have been lost this season by premature hatching. In one instance, upward of one hundred ounces, that had been imported from France, and that had been kept since their arrival in this country in a refrigerator, at a temperature of *forty-four degrees*, all hatched before there was any mulberry leaves to feed the worms with, and they were of course all lost. The unusual warm weather of the month of April, has doubtless caused much loss to those who had kept their eggs in the usual way. These losses, however, though a present evil, will result in ultimate gain. They will prove by example what almost every body has heretofore refused to learn from precept, to wit: That silk-worm eggs must be constantly kept in a cold place, from the time they are laid, till they are wanted for hatching; and that any exposure to warmth at any time during winter or early spring, will certainly start the growth of the embryo, and insure the premature hatching of the eggs. Again and again has the writer of these remarks cautioned the public on this subject. The object of this paper now is to give a few hints that may be useful in securing eggs for another season.

In no event can imported eggs be depended upon for any thing more than raising a few worms, for a future supply of eggs; because during the passage they are necessarily exposed to a warm temperature, and if they arrive safe, will certainly hatch soon afterward; in which event but few can be saved, unless they happen to arrive after the leaves are developed, which is scarcely to be expected, as the warm weather would hatch them on the passage. It is probable that if they were imported in the fall, and immediately placed in an ice house and kept there steadily till wanted for hatching, they might be kept till the middle of May, in this latitude, but not longer. Thousands of persons have now learned from experience, that silk worm eggs hatch as readily in an ice-house as any where else, if they have at any time previously been exposed to a warm temperature.

It is earnestly recommended that all persons who are fortunate enough to have silk worms, now select from the first formed cocoons a sufficient number to produce as many eggs as they may want for next year's use, and within three or four days after the eggs are laid, place them securely in a very cold, dry cellar, or an ice-house, and there keep them steadily till wanted for hatching next season; they may then bring them out in such portions as they wish for successive crops during the season. Those kept in a cellar, however, during the fall, must be put into an ice-house before the 1st of February, or they cannot be kept from hatching in May.

Eggs that have been carried about the country during winter, cannot be kept from hatching during the warm weather, the latter part of April and in May. Therefore, purchasers of eggs, under such circumstances, should be prepared to feed the worms by the 1st of May, at the latest, in the latitude of Baltimore.

The French and Italians scrape the eggs from the cloth or paper on which the insect has deposited them, before exposing them to hatch. Indeed, many of them keep them "in bulk," like a parcel of seeds, from the time they are laid till next season, and most of the eggs that are imported into the country are put up in boxes, like so many cabbage seed. Notwithstanding the high authority from which this practice emanates, we are well convinced of its impropriety. The close contact of so many animated existences, we should naturally conclude, even without experience, would generate heat, foul air, and finally cause the death of the whole. And that it has this effect, is abundantly proved by numerous instances where they have been imported in this way, and on opening the boxes, the putrifying mass of eggs was extremely offensive, the eggs being all dead. Another objection is found in the difficulty of hatching the worms from these loose eggs. The little insect, when he gets his head and fore legs out of the shell, reaches its claws ahead, and seizes hold of the paper or board, and in this way speedily pulls himself out of the shell; but if the egg be not fastened to the paper, he cannot thus pull himself out, but pulls the shell along. In this way we have seen a little worm working and struggling for an hour, and very often perish at last. It is not uncommon to see them come out *tail first*—in that case, they are worse off still; for as soon as their first pair of teeth touch any external object, they push themselves about, with the shell covering their head and the fore part of the body. When the eggs are left glued upon the paper, as is the custom in this country, they are not subject to spontaneous heat, and are consequently preserved with more certainty; and at the time of bringing them out, none of the worms are lost from difficult hatching from the above cause.—*Ibid.*

PROSPECT AND PRICES OF THE MULTICAULIS.

It will no doubt be expected of us to give our opinion as to the prospect of sales, and the probable prices of the multicaulis, the ensuing season. The numerous personal calls we receive daily, if nothing else, shew that this is expected of us. We would much rather leave the whole subject to the decision of time; but as we have no choice, we give our opinion, such as it is—suggesting that it be borne in mind, that we have no pecuniary interest to be affected by the result, one way or the other, that we do not own, nor have we any interest in *five hundred trees*, and that our whole, sole object, in all we write, or say, or do, is the success of the great cause, the good of our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.

We most sincerely believe that the prices of trees the coming season, will be fifty cents, or upward, for fair sized well matured wood. At present, however, that price cannot be obtained, for various and conclusive reasons. People seldom purchase trees or seeds to plant, till near the time of planting. Last year, it is true, owing to the excitement, the great majority of sales were made in the fall and winter. But the coming season will be different, so far as we can judge. Planters of trees will prefer purchasing in the latter part of winter and in the spring, to running the risk of keeping them over winter; and, hence, attempts to sell now will generally fail, or succeed only at the expense of a material reduction in price.

We know full well that sales have been made at 30, 35, 40, and even 50 cents a tree, for large quantities, and some smaller sales have been made at even higher rates; but not enough of either to establish a market value to the article at this time, when there is no market for it, properly speaking. But the publication of these sales has induced growers of trees to rush upon the market with the hope of selling at the same prices. They see these publications, think they are the current prices, easily attainable, and are astonished to find that they cannot get them, or any thing like them, when they *offer their trees* in market. Now the whole fault lies in the time of offering to sell, not in the value of the article offered. Suppose that the farmers should all at once come to market with all the wheat in the country, what would be the effect? The market would be overloaded with wheat, and sales could not be made of any of it, except at a great reduction in price.

Let growers of trees bear in mind the simple fact, that judicious people never purchase perishable articles six months before they want to use them; and above all, let it be remembered, that farmers seldom purchase seed or plants any length of time before they are ready to plant.

We have no reason to change our opinion heretofore expressed, of the probable amount of the present crop throughout the country. Most sincerely do we believe that there are not trees enough in any one state in the Union, to supply the home demand of that state, for legitimate silk growing purposes. We believe, that, when the season of planting arrives, and the true market shall be thus fairly opened, every fair sized tree in the country will be taken at 50 cents or upward. Till then, growers must expect to hear of great sales at high prices occasionally, but of a depression in prices, and extreme difficulty in selling at reasonable prices generally. Growers of trees will serve their own interests by keeping out of market entirely, until the proper season arrives, then they will readily effect sales, and get good prices.—*Ibid.*

Sale of Multicaulis.—Thirteen hundred and fifty Multicaulis trees were sold in Washington, N. C. on Tuesday last, from one foot to eight feet high, at *forty-eight cents* per tree, paid for on the spot.

SILK TRADE.

In a few years, if the silk mania does not cool in this country, we shall import no silk from the East Indies, and probably none from Europe. Whatever may be the policy of free trade and reciprocal interests, it is evident that what we ourselves can produce, we ought not to import. What can we substitute for tea, for many thousand if not millions of our hard dollars have this country, never to return, in payment for that very useful plant. We may judge of the extent of our trade with the Celestial Empire from the following table of imports for the year ending with June, 1839:—

Tea, chests,	183,160
Crape, shawls,	19,841
Handkerchiefs, pieces,	39,212
Kinchaws,	2 536
Sarsanets,	2,832
Levantines,	375
Satin do.	600
Satins,	1,300
Satin Damask,	50
Camblets,	74
Pongees,	24,315
Mixed Lustrings,	580
Crapes,	28
Sewings, peculs,	31

—*New York Star.*

SILK CULTURE.

In an address to the people of Kentucky, by a Convention in Fayette county of the friends of the Silk Culture, we find the following statement of the profits of an acre of land in the silk business, as estimated from the experience of the gentlemen named:

Names.	Pounds of Silk.	Profits per Acre.
Count Dandolo,	198	$720
G. B. Smith,	180	720
Mr. Bradley,	333	1332
D'Homergue,	243	968
E. P. Roberts,	180	720
Mr. Genet,	686	2664
Mr. Lambuchina,	1296	5184
Bashff Hess,	137	548
Mr. Pafts,	155	620
Mr. Fitch,	155	640
Total	3542	$14,166
Average,	354 1-5	1,416,60

THE OLD BAY STATE VS. EVERY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION.

The annexed is the substance of a written communication from Mr. Ebenezer Warner, of Belchertown, Mass. to the Hampshire Gazette, under date of August 24, 1839:—

"Remarks having been made in the Hampshire Gazette about a white mulberry tree which I sold last winter, for the extravagant sum, as was then thought, of fifty dollars, it may be interesting to mulberry dealers to be made acquainted with its origin, and know what has become of it. About the year 1830, I purchased some white mulberry seed in New York, which I sowed in my garden, in Belchertown. Among the seedlings were four trees of unusual thrift, and larger leaf than the others, one of which was removed from the nursery into the street in front of my house, where it now stands. It has so large a leaf as to attract the attention of travellers, especially of mulberry dealers. Last winter (1838 '9) a mulberry dealer from Connecticut, who had seen the tree when clothed with foliage, asked what I would take for it. I stated 50 dollars, and he said he would take it. I afterward understood that he sold it for about 150 dollars to another dealer, who, within the last three weeks, told me that he had sold many of the buds at one dollar each, that he attempted to start the buds in a hot house last winter, but none vegetated; that in the spring he inserted some buds into the roots of the white mulberry stock, which have grown seven feet this season; that the leaves are larger than any multicaulis leaf to be found in his vicinity; that about 2500 buds were taken from the tree the last winter and spring; and that there is at this time, probably not less than 3600 equally fair and good buds on the tree. He also said he had been offered for the tree and this year's product, the very handsome sum of *five thousand dollars*, which offer he denied. Any person doubting the foregoing statement, may be fully satisfied by inquiring of

EBENEZER WARNER."

Sales of Morus Multicaulis Trees.—Many of the Mulberry growers at Flushing were caught napping on Monday last, and numerous purchases were made simultaneously, at moderate rates, by persons from a distance, who arrived there the previous day; prices have consequently advanced. It appears these trees are wanted for the West, where the Silk business is developing itself with great success.—*N. Y. Star.*

Atkinson's Evening Post and Philadelphia Saturday News.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF

GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

Letters to be addressed to S. C. Atkinson, Publisher.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1839.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &C.

$2 per annum—$3 if not paid in advance; $1.25 in advance for six months.

Postmasters are requested to frank their letters addressed to us. The word "free" of itself is not a frank.

Agents will please endorse their letters with their names or initials.

Other letters will not be taken from the Post-office unless the postage is paid.

Papers discontinued only at the end of the current half year's subscription, and then only at the option of the Publisher if arrearages are due.

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Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, without which it is difficult to keep accounts correct. They should always give names and those paid for.

Any person forwarding Ten Dollars current, free of postage, in advance, will be entitled to six copies.

Removals must always state the Post-office removed from, as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

AN UNPLEASANT NOTICE.

We regret to be obliged to give notice to a large number of patrons that, in consequence of their having procrastinated payment for so unreasonable a length of time, we shall be compelled soon, by the first law of nature, to discontinue the papers addressed to them, until they shall see fit to do us something like justice, by the payment of their subscriptions due. We have labored strenuously to gratify and serve them, but our exertions have been disregarded.

☞ Will S. Arnold, Esq. or Mr. Rice, his agent, inform us where a letter will reach them?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The article entitled "The *Fruits* of Courting," is only equalled in "gentle flow," by the Stanzas of a modest friend of ours near Dock and Second, who insists that he has no merit, notwithstanding the *proof*, which is per *copy*. Of course we cannot publish it.

"*P. B. F.*" we must decline. We are too much of a temperance man, to publish many such shocking lines as the *two* following:

"We all must live until we die
Then eat and drink and sport your best."

The "*Stanzas*" by "*W. H. W.*" are accepted, and shall appear at an early day.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

It is gratifying to us, to be enabled to give our readers the encouraging news from Europe by the Great Western. Cotton was selling briskly, and the harvest was abundant. The money market was greatly improved, some loans had been effected on American securities, and every thing begins to look bright again. It is certainly not very flattering to our national pride to be thus dependant, upon the flux and reflux of money matters on the other side of the Atlantic, but for the present we must take it as it is. Confidence is much restored already, and the banks are beginning to discount more freely, so that a fair fall business may yet be done. The countenances of our merchants wear a smiling aspect, the officers of banks are more bustling, the brokers put on long faces, and we may reasonably expect that our subscribers now will open their purses, and swell our mail receipts for some weeks to come. We shall relax no efforts to give them the earliest and most important intelligence, with promptitude and fidelity, avoiding as much as possible the sin of filling our paper with trashy stuff, which can benefit none, while we will afford news that will interest all, and in return we will expect them to be faithful to us. Our expenses are enormous, and when hard times induce a general suspension among our subscribers, we feel it severely. We expect to credit all the liberal ones in the next two or three weeks.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

This old and tried favorite of the public still advances in popularity. It is conducted with an ability which demands and ensures success. No paper ever established in this city has done so much to create a taste for reading, and by none has that taste been less defiled. There is a lofty tone in its editorials which is invariably praised, and a display of energy and business talents in the selection of news, equalled by none. Its proprietors are men who make no great noise, personally, but they pursue the tenor of their way, securing the esteem of all whose good opinion is worth having.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Managers of the American Institute announce the Twelfth Annual Fair, to be held at Niblo's Garden, New York, commencing on the twentieth of October. A deep interest is always taken by this Institute, in the exhibition of cattle and farming stocks. Accommodations will be provided for pure blood cattle, of all kinds. All kinds of machinery and articles of American manufacture will also be exhibited. The Managers take a deep interest in the American Silk culture, and the Silk Convention will be held on the evening of the eleventh of October. Arrangements are being made for a full display of American Silk in all forms from the cocoon to the finished fabric. Much good, will result to the country from the preparations for Silk. Our climate is peculiarly congenial to the insect that produces it. The women, children and infirm persons scattered among our population, from whose labors little or nothing is realised, are competent to supply twenty millions of dollars value in Silk per annum, instead of which we have imported in a single year more than that amount. A sum double the value of the whole exported products of the United States, for the same period, from all our boasted fisheries, with all the exports from our forests, of skins and furs, lumber, masts, and all our manufactures of wood; our naval stores, tar, pitch, turpentine, pot and pearl ashes, &c. and also from our almost innumerable farms; all our exported beef, tallow, hides and cattle, butter, cheese, pork, bacon, horses, mules, sheep, &c. with our entire exports of wheat, corn and flour, superadded. The whole catalogue of this formidable portion of a nation's hard earnings for foreign exportation, did not in 1836 equal twelve millions of dollars, while the imports of silks the same year, exceeded twenty millions of dollars; and by including silk and worsted goods, of which silk constituted an important part, they amounted to over twenty-three millions five hundred thousand dollars. This alarming statement, the report from the treasury department will fully verify. Is it not high time that Silk should command our attention? The mulberry is essential to the worm that produces it. All its varieties should be collected at this Fair, with detailed facts, showing their adaptation to soil and climate, and the quantity of sustenance they afford. We may reasonably anticipate that the interchange of opinions among experienced Silk culturists at this Convention, will be productive of immense advantage. At the last Fair, more than fifteen thousand persons visited it, and the happiest influences have attended these public exhibitions every where.

A NEW TOWN HALL.

The Baltimore American says that the commissioners appointed to superintend the new Town Hall in that city, offer the premium of two hundred dollars for the best plan of a suitable edifice for the purposes required. We learn from an article in the Chronicle that the Act of Assembly on the subject "requires the Commissioners so to arrange their plans as to provide a most capacious market place upon the old site, over which additional stories are to be erected for the public convenience and accommodation after the manner so successfully adopted at Faneuil Hall, Boston." In obedience to which requisition of law we learn that the Commissioners contemplate erecting the entire superstructure of the Market Place after the most tasteful and beautiful model, and to arrange the interior by providing a spacious Armory for the deposit of the arms and accoutrements belonging to the State of Maryland which may be required in the city of Baltimore, a convenient and extensive drill room for the accommodation of the Volunteer corps of the city, a Public Room for Mechanical, Agricultural, and Scientifical exhibitions or assemblages of the people in town or ward meetings, and to surmount the whole with an elevated Cupola, containing a Town clock, an Alarm Bell, and Fire Pointers, as an auxiliary to the usefulness of the Fire Department of the city. We hope that this may awaken the public spirit of Philadelphia, and that something may be done to redeem the credit of our city, in this matter. Let a large Hall, like that of New York, be erected, with suitable accommodations for our courts of justice, so that the business of the commonwealth and of suitors may be properly and promptly attended to. Our courts are now often compelled to adjourn for want of room to hold the sessions in. The press has done every thing by a unanimity of opinion to accomplish the result, but no action appears to be taken by the proper powers.

THE UNITED BOWMEN.

Having received an invitation from the Society of United Bowmen, on Wednesday we attended their annual prize shooting, and were much gratified in witnessing the exercises of the afternoon. The day was beautiful; scarce a cloud floated on the deep blue of the clear sky, and a gentle breeze cooled the atmosphere rendered warm by the rays of the sun. The shooting ground was a beautiful lawn, the property of Mr. Norris, situated in Turner's Lane, a short distance out of the city. It was enclosed with lists, without which were placed two rows of benches for the accommodation of spectators. At the foot of the lawn, and by the side of the lower targets, the three flags of England, France and America, threw their magnificent folds to the passing wind. Further up on the field a handsome tent or pavillion was erected, over whose top waved the white ensign of the Bowmen, with its rich and appropriate devices of Archery and its appliances. Near it were standing a fine band of Musicians in full uniform, performing on their different instruments in the interval between the rounds, and opposite to them on a table, covered with a snow white cloth, their prizes were placed, surrounded with delicately entwined wreaths of beautiful roses. The Bowmen dressed in their suits of lincon green, presented a very picturesque appearance. At least a thousand spectators surrounded the lists, composed of the beauty and fashion of our city, among whom were many of the fair, dressed in a style of elegance rarely surpassed, witnessing the exploits of the Archers with interest and delight. We were translated in imagination, back to the good times of ancient "Archerie," when bold Robin Hood, with Little John, and "his merry men all," ranged the forrest of Sherwood, and performed those notable feats which have been handed down to posterity, through the medium of the old English ballads. But to return. The shooting continued about an hour, when the prizes were awarded as follows:

The first prize, a massive silver vase, to be kept one year, to R. B. Davidson.

The second prize, a silver goblet, to S. P. Griffiths, Jr.

The third prize, a silver goblet, to E. W. Keyser.

The Fourth prize, a silver arrow, to F. Peale.

The company then dispersed and a long train of splendid vehicles conducted the large assembly to their respective homes, all, no doubt, highly gratified. Altogether it was one of the most stirring and agreeable scenes, we have ever witnessed, and those who had the arrangement of it, deserve great commendation. The exercise is healthy and amusing, therefore we take leave of the United Bowmen, by wishing them great success.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

The St. Augustine Herald states that one of the laborers in Mr. Dallam's employ has arrived at Tampa, with the following story, which, in addition to his being a man of credibility, is corroborated by the marks of ligatures on his arms, and of burns on his legs. When the Indians made the attack on Col. Harney, this man was taken alive and tied to a tree with leather thongs. The Indians having completed their horrid work, retired to carouse and dance, and an old squaw brought a quantity of wood, placed it round the prisoner, set fire to it, and went away. A shower providentially coming up deadened the fire and at the same time softened the leather which enabled the man with tremendous exertion, to loose one arm so as to untie himself—then watching his opportunity, he dropped on his hands and knees, creeped to the beach, where finding a canoe, he put off. After reaching what he considered a safe distance, he landed on a point, where he subsisted on raw clams, until he got on board of a small vessel that was passing.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will be held in the Grand Saloon of the Philadelphia Museum, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week. The committee of arrangement have made such exertions as will ensure a rich display of fruits and flowers, and we may reasonably anticipate that the fashion, worth and beauty of the city will be daily in attendance. Who does not love to gaze upon beauty among flowers? to look upon the mellow light of glad bright eyes, and to talk of love among roses? The very thought makes us feel romantic. This Society has done much by the judicious distribution of premiums to foster a spirit for horticultural pursuits, and its exhibitions are always greeted with enthusiasm by young and old. No young gentleman will dare to allow "the three days" to pass over without a ramble with his lady-love among the flowers, and every husband who wishes to slumber quietly o'nights must first take his wife to the exhibition of the Horticultural Society. Such are the facts which will be clearly demonstrated next week.

U. STATES BANK $5 NOTES.

We have just been much surprised and gratified with a sight of what may be considered a harbinger of better times—*it was a Five Dollar Note of the United States Bank, of a new emission!* By the enactment of the improvement bill, of the last session, *any bank* making a loan to the commonwealth, was authorised to issue five dollar notes, and it appears the United States Bank has taken advantage of that act. If the bank should deem it advisable to issue these notes to the amount of the loan, which we understand it has taken, it will not only be a very seasonable relief to thousands of laborers on the public improvements, but advance the State interests, and afford a most acceptable kind of currency to the public generally.

The loans of $2,050,000 authorised at the last session of the Legislature were suffered to hang *without a single bid being offered for them* from the 1st of August last till the present week, but the *heads of the party* fearing a great defalcation in the ranks at the ensuing fall elections, (in consequence of the stoppage of the public works,) have made an arrangement with the *monster* to let them have the required sums, so that a large amount of the most beautiful currency the world has ever witnessed will be afforded to the community—a currency which for many years has borne a premium over gold and silver, over a larger extent of territory than any other 'promises' ever before extended in any country. Two millions of dollars of these handsome pictures will materially assist in meliorating the money market—and we hope that *some thousands of our subscribers who are at present greatly in arrears may be able to favor us with some of them.*

CASE OF THE REV. Z. FULLER.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth against the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, returned a verdict, on Monday last, of "*not guilty*, and the defendant to pay the costs." The jury were out from Saturday noon until Monday noon, and of course were much divided in opinion. There had been a good deal of what the lawyers term *hard swearing*, and amid the multiplicity of contradictory testimony, it is not wonderful that they should have been somewhat perplexed.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—A line of Steam packets is about to be established by Samuel Cunard, between Boston and Liverpool. Four ships are now building in Scotland for the line, and Mr. Cunard has closed his contract with the British Government, by which they stipulate to pay him £60,000 per annum, for seven years, for transporting the mail; and allow him the privilege of conveying passengers and freight without any restriction.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT.—A majority of the Court of Inquiry that investigated the charges against Commodore Elliott, have recommended that he be tried by a Naval Court Martial—Commodore Stewart dissenting.

ANOTHER BORDER DISPUTE.—Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, Aug. 30th, issued his proclamation, commanding all officers, civil and militia, to execute the laws up to the extreme northern limits, as defined by the Missouri Legislature, and to put down, peaceably or by armed force, any interference from Iowa, or otherwise. The youngest territorial sister seems to be placed in an unpleasant position, and must fall back on Congress to protect her.

FLORIDA.—Accounts from Garey's Ferry to 26th August, states that the Seminoles have all left Fort King. The hostile intentions of the Indians, and their determination to disregard Macomb's treaty, are now no longer doubted. A bundle of four hundred red sticks has been found indicating the re commencement of the war. Tigertail has scattered parties every where to murder all the white stragglers they meet.

ATTEMPT AT MAIL ROBBING.—The Cincinnati Daily Republican says that—"There was an attempt made last week, to rob the great western mail, within a few miles of Morristown, on the national road. The rascal who tried it, made an effort to seize the horses, and the driver was ordered to stop. This order the driver did not feel inclined to obey, and so by applying his lash to his horses, he saved Uncle Sam's money bags, and us our exchange papers."

THE INDIAN'S PROPHECY.

An Indian chief, to whom importunities had been addressed with a view to induce him to remove to a position farther west than that occupied by his tribe, resisted the application upon the ground that the cupidity of the white man would soon reach even that spot, however distant; and that it would be as well for his tribe to wait their inevitable extermination upon the soil within whose bosom their fore-fathers had been deposited. The argument was pressed; and with a view to render it more improbable that the new home to which he was invited would ever be invaded by the rude aggressions of the white man, he was urged to consent to a removal to the delightful hunting-grounds beyond the Rocky Mountains. "It is in vain," said this son of the forest with a mournful and touching eloquence; "neither mountain nor flood can stay the march of the people who have usurped the dominions of the red man. Even now the cabins of the white settler mingle with the wigwams at the foot of those distant mountains, and the red man is fast retreating before the face of the intruders. Soon he will be driven to scale them and take up his abode on the other side; and yet the white man will follow, and persecute, and destroy him, until the dying shriek of the last of the Indian race shall mingle itself with the roar of the Pacific ocean!"

The prophecy of the savage chief is rapidly approaching its fulfilment. The Rocky Mountains are no longer a barrier to the white man. He has taken up his abode beyond; and even now, from the distant regions on the other side of the stupendous chain, comes a voice, asking that the laws which govern the rest of this nation of white men may be extended over the dwellers upon the very shores of the Pacific. A petition of this nature from the Oregon Territory was presented in the senate last session; and the day is evidently not far distant when that territory, of whose very existence a large number of the people of the United States are probably ignorant, will claim her place among the confederated States of the Union. In less than twenty years in all probability, the whole of the territory within the northern and southern boundaries of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will be under the government of separate sovereignties, owning political allegiance to the Federal Government of the Union.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Love will take a benefit at the Philadelphia Museum this evening. He is decidedly the best Ventriloquist, we have ever heard. Those who have not heard him, should visit the Museum this evening. The Hungarian Singers will enrich the entertainment of the evening, by an exhibition of their peculiar vocal powers.

"The Mammoth Circus," has been opened on the lot at the corner of Green and the Old York Road, by Messrs. Fogg & Stickney. They inform the citizens that after an absence of six years, they are enabled to revisit them with their talented company and splendid stud of horses, which they can safely aver is now without a superior in the United States—comprising some of the most eminent native performers, and a number of others from Cooke's Equestrian Circus; combining such a rare collection of talent as cannot fail to afford a rich treat to the lovers of equestrian amusements.

Assembly Building.—The proprietors of the above elegant Saloon, continue to serve up Ice Creams of superior flavors, as usual, and have engaged a Professor of the Piano Forte, who will play several celebrated overtures, marches, airs, &c. &c.

THE HUNGARIAN SINGERS.

The Hungarian Minstrels, who have for some time past made quite a noise in the musical world, have been drawing crowds at the Philadelphia Museum during the past week. Their voices accord so finely, that the sounds might be taken for those of wind instruments. There is something so novel in their appearance, and so will in the style of their music, that they appear to have taken the whole *town by the ears*. They are fine looking men, with large moustaches, and wearing their national costume. Their engagement, we understand, will be suspended during the Horticultural Exhibition.

THE MAYORALTY.

Some difficulty is likely to occur with the Whig party in selecting a person for the mayoralty. Had not Mayor Roach positively declined, we believe they could not have selected a better man. He has been prompt and faithful in the discharge of all his duties, and has attained the highest praise, that of having it universally said of him, that he has done nothing during his administration, that can give room for party detraction.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.

The following letter by Mr. Leavitt, published in the New York papers, will be read with interest.

To the Committee on behalf of the African prisoners at New Haven.

Gentlemen—Having been deputed to visit the company of African captives now in confinement at New Haven, I hasten to lay before you a few particulars respecting their situation. I found them occupying four of five apartments, under the care of the U. S. Marshal, N. Wilcox, Esq. and his assistant, Mr. Pendleton. They seem to be made as comfortable as is consistent with their situation, excepting that they need opportunities for exercise in the open air.

This, I hope, will be secured as soon as the Marshal returns from New London, where he has gone to take an inventory of the slaver and its contents. A faithful and accomplished physician, Charles Hooker, M. D. of New Haven, is devoting to them all the professional attention they need. Five or six of them are in the hospital apartment, and some of the rest are slightly affected with bowel complaints. They have all been decently clothed in cotton shirts and trousers by the care of the Marshal, and will have flannel provided as soon as the physician shall direct. Care is also taken as to their food.

They were not as destitute of clothing when taken near our shore as has been represented in the papers, but had clothing probably found on board the slaver, which they did not wear in consequence of the intolerable heat when confined in the hold of the slaver. Great curiosity is felt to see these victims of the slave trade, the first that have been known in Connecticut for a great many years.

Multitudes visit the prison, the keeper charging each one a New York shilling, the avails of which, after a just compensation for his trouble, he purposes to expend for the benefit of the prisoners, or for some charitable object. Objections have been made to this course, but I found some of the most intelligent and humane of the citizens satisfied that the sympathy produced by it is rather favorable than otherwise to the prisoners, and also useful in raising their spirits, &c.

Joseph Cinquez, the leader, is in the cell with the other prisoners; his countenance bears a resemblance to the prints that are hawked about our streets. He is less cheerful than many of the others. They all appear to be persons of quiet minds and a mild and cheerful temper; there is no contention among them; even the poor children, three girls and one boy, who are in a room by themselves, seem to be uniformly kind and friendly.

I took along with me an old African man, who said he could speak the Congo language, in hopes thereby of attaining the means of communication with them, as the newspapers said they speak the Congo; but they all say they are not Congees. Many of them say Manding, whence it is supposed they are Mandingoes, though it is not unlikely there are persons of several tribes among them.

Unremitted efforts will be made to obtain the means of communication with these unfortunate persons, who have been committed to prison and bound over to be tried for their lives, without an opportunity to say a word for themselves, and without a word communicated to them explanatory of their situation.

They are detained by the marshal on two processes; one the commitment for trial on a charge of murder, and the other the claim upon them as property, by the Spaniards who pretend to be their owners, and by the American captors who have libelled them for salvage.

It is believed there are a number of Africans in this city, of various tribes, some of whom will be able to communicate with them.

Very respectfully, JOSHUA LEAVITT.

THE SLAVE PRISONERS.

A more forlorn company we never before beheld. They were, when we visited them on Monday last, very much emaciated and were but half covered—but they now, with some few exceptions, appear in much better health and spirits, are well clad, and seem quite proud of their new garments. Some of them were shown a small lithographed picture, published in New York, of Cinquez, their leader, and they ejaculated "Cinca," "Cinca," and laughed very heartily. We were present during a phrenological examination of most of them by Mr. Fowler, the celebrated practical phrenologist. He said that he could not discover from the formation of their heads, that they possessed very destructive or malicious propensities; yet nearly all of them had most marked developments of self-esteem, firmness and love of home; which feelings, more than others, he thought, occasioned the insurrection among them. The head of the leader, seemed not altogether dissimilar from the heads of most of the others, except in the region of the forehead, which indicated that he possessed a greater share of intelligence than either of his brethren. The young girls seem very happy. We saw one of them count her fingers in imitation of one of the keepers, and she pronounced each word from one to ten as distinctly as if she had always lived in this country.—*N. Y. Express.*

CARE OF THE INSANE.

The insane at Washington, D. C. are confined in the county jail, and their condition is represented as most deplorable; the cells presenting, according to the National Intelligencer, a "moving and revolting spectacle." It appears strange to us that this kind of treatment is still continued by persons laying claim to sound sense. We do not hesitate to say that nearly every case of confirmed madness has been produced by confining the patient in a cold and cheerless dungeon. For if a sound man be placed in the situation of these unfortunates, and treated with the same barbarity, he will soon become as mad as the wildest maniac among them. The only proper mode of treating insanity is kindness and gentleness, and if by these means the patient cannot be cured, his suffering will at least be alleviated.

The Intelligencer recommends the erection of a National Hospital at Washington, and insists upon its necessity, for the accommodation of "strangers and others, who are attacked by disease, or rendered helpless by accident."—*World.*

In the dreadful ravages of yellow fever, and other pestilences, the mind seems to become callous to ordinary feeling. In the New Orleans Times we find the following:

Rather Soon.—We are informed that on Wednesday while three coffins were being carried from one of the hospitals, in a cart, the tenant of one of them found himself alive—got mad, and "kicked the kiver" off. He was taken out; put into a carriage, and placed in a situation where he may recover. He is another candidate for old Staples' motto, "never died yet."

The Increase in the New York Canal tolls this year, so far, is $66 577 54 over last year.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. TWENTY-FOUR DAYS LATER.

The Great Western arrived at New York, on Tuesday morning last, bringing files from London and Liverpool to the 23d and 24th of August. She made her passage in, in sixteen days and a half, bringing one hundred and ten passengers, among whom, is the Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy, and Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Albany. General Rawlings and Colonel Oakley, who came on in the Great Western, succeeded in negociating a loan of four millions of Illinois bonds on favorable terms.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The London money market has become considerably more satisfactory since the change of weather, and more speculative business has been going forward this afternoon than on any day for several preceeding weeks. Should the weather remain favorable, capital will be brought forward with more confidence from day to day; and the Directors of the Bank of England are already speaking of a reduction of the rate of interest for money, and of their great willingness and anxiety to afford an early stimulus to general trade. The additions to their stock of bullion have been very considerable during the last ten days; and the whole exportation of bar silver was not more than 30,000*l.* for the recent week.

In American securities there is at length also something rather more favorable to report, for though the quotations are very reduced, there is a revival of business at those low rates. The principal sales during yesterday and to day, have been $120,000 of Pennsylvania 5 per cents. at 87; $100,000 of Indiana 5 per cents. at 75, and $75,000 of Ohio 6 per cents. at 90. The shares of the Bank of the United States are 22*l.* 10*s.* to 23*l.* 15*s.* Respecting the various new stocks, the only intelligence of importance is, that Gen. Rawlins, the commissioner for the negotiation for the Illinois Railroad bonds, has completed a contract for the iron, to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars, with Mr. Thompson, an Alderman of London, and the head of one of the large iron works in Wales. Messrs. Wright & Company, of Henrietta street, Covent Garden, it appears are to take the Railroad bonds, and give security to Mr. Alderman Thompson for the iron required; and the commissioners are alone to receive money from Wright & Co. to the extent of $50,000 at the present time, and engage for future advances, according to the progress of the works. The price of the iron, rate of interest for advances, or other particulars of the arrangement have not transpired. None of the other companies have succeeded in obtaining purchases for their bonds, and the Illinois Canal Commissioners, and the gentlemen from Missouri, have returned home, and left their securities in the hands of their friends in London, until a return of better times.

THE HARVEST.

The most important event to the country is the probable result of the wheat harvest in England and on the continent of Europe. In France most of the grain had been harvested and the crops were remarkably good. In the southern parts of England the wheat harvest was nearly over, and the crops generally good. In Wiltshire very little was cut, up to the 22d, but the crops, it is believed, will be tolerably good. In the midland counties the prospect is not quite as favorable, and in the north the crops will be decidedly bad and the harvest very late. The weather for many days had been fluctuating, and so had been the prices of wheat. In Mark Lane on the 19th of August, wheat advanced 2 a 3s per quarter, and a farther advance was looked for the next market day, but providentially the weather cleared up, which is at all times a barometer for regulating prices.

THE CANADAS.

The act for making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada received the royal assent on the 17th of August.

The 1st section provides that the Special Council shall consist of not less than twenty members, and no business to be done unless eleven be present.

Section 2, repeals the provision of the act of 1 and 2 of Victoria, ch. 9, preventing the making of permanent laws. All permanent laws to be laid for thirty days before Parliament previous to being confirmed.

Section 3, repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting taxation. No New tax to be levied except for public works and objects of municipal government, and such taxes not to be appropriated by government.

Section 4. Repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting the alteration of acts of Parliament, but no law to be passed affecting the temporal or spiritual rights of ecclesiastics of the law of tenure.

Section 5. All laws to have a publication in the Gazette before going into effect.

THE PENNY POSTAGE ACT.

The following is a summary of this important bill:

Section 1. Every letter of a given weight, to be hereafter determined, one penny; with a proportionate increase for greater weight. Parliamentary franking abolished.

Sec. 2d. The Lords of the Treasury are authorised to suspend, wholly or in part, any parliamentary or official privilege of sending or receiving letters by the post free of postage, and to make any other regulations for the future exercise of official franking.

Sec. 4. Relates to the two-penny post in London and Dublin, and leaves it to the Lords of the Treasury to say whether they shall be continued, or whether the rates shall be reduced.

Sec. 5, 6, 7 and 8. Relate to stamp papers.

Sec. 9 and 10. Unimportant.

Sec. 11. Authorises the Lords of the Treasury to make any reduction they may consider expedient in the allowance to masters of vessels for letters conveyed by them.

Sec. 12. That whenever the word "letter" is used in this act, it shall apply equally to newspapers; but not so as to deprive newspapers of any privilege they now possess of passing free of postage.

STEAM PACKETS TO THE WEST INDIES.

It is already known that steam ships are building to run twice a month between England and Halifax. It has been officially announced that the government intend to have steam communication with all the West India Islands. The arrangements were thus stated in the House of Commons on the 21st of August, by Mr. Secretary Wood of the Admiralty. It was on a motion of Mr. Hume for copies of the contract.

Mr. Charles Wood objected to the honorable gentleman's motion, but gave him the information he required. The lowest tender, which has been received, in an answer to a public advertisement, for the North American mail to Halifax, is 45,000*l.* a year; the mail to be conveyed once a month. This proposal appeared too high, and the Admiralty have since made a private bargain for 50,000*l.*, the mail to be conveyed once a fortnight. Arrangements have also been made for a mail from Halifax to Boston once a fortnight, the total annual expense of which would be 60,000*l.*, these arrangements have been made for seven years. No contract has yet been entered into for packets to the West Indies, but government do not expect to make a similar bargain for that station with any party, unless they have interests of another kind at stake in the West Indies. No offer has been made to the Admiralty half so good as that which has been taken. Parties have proposed to perform the duty for 240,000*l.* and their offer has been accepted.

The number of steamers required for this service is 14. The arrangement will take effect in the summer of 1841; as soon, in fact, as the steamers can be built. This arrangement is to last ten years. The Solicitor General pointed out the injury that would be sustained by the royal navy if the openings for employment which presented themselves in the packet service were thus closed, and thought government should stipulate that the station should remain where it had been for 150 years—at Falmouth. With regard to the first objection of the learned gentleman, it is perfectly clear that naval officers, as in the case of the Great Western (which employs three officers of the royal navy) and the British Queen (which employs two) will be preferred as their commanders, if so disposed, and at a more liberal rate of remuneration than the royal navy would vouchsafe them.

On this subject, interesting to our mercantile interest, the Standard holds the following language:—

"This extensive and well combined operation embraces every colony, British and foreign, and the coast of America from Surinam to New Orleans, at the same time furnishing all these countries with a connected line of packets for correspondence and passengers with each other, and with New York and Halifax, as well as with Europe, by the direct line from this country to and from the West Indies. The course of post with the West Indies from London to London again will be 56 days, with abundance of time at every place, from 3 days to 13 days, as may be (Jamaica will have 10 days) to reply to letters, and besides their ordinary course of post, as just mentioned. Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico, and also a portion of Hayti will be able to communicate with London in 43 days."

"We hear also that it is contemplated to connect with this plan a line of sailing packets from Panama to Sydney, by which the course of post between that place and London might be brought to about five months."

HANOVER.

According to the Leipzig Gazette, the King of Hanover has been induced to adopt conciliatory measures, at the instance of the Austrian government. Prince Metternich, it appears, has obtained a concession, which was frequently refused to the King of Prussia.

ALGIERS.

The French government, it would appear, are making a formidable expedition against the Bey of Tunis, to be commanded by the Duke of Orleans. They demand of the Bey to give up his frontier fortress kept and pay the same tribute he did to the Dey of Algiers. It is clear that Louis Philippe meditates subjugating the whole of the African coast of the Mediterranean, and probably Egypt also, when they have augmented the extension of their territory thus far. France first shielded and encouraged Tunis in her rebellion against the Sultan. Now she falls upon her.

SPAIN

Is still in a deplorable condition, and there is no prospect of a speedy change. The last accounts speak of a revolt against Maroto. The Memorial des Pyrenees of the 17th of August, states that all the provinces had declared against Maroto. A few days ago, while on the frontiers of France, we conversed with an English officer who had just arrived from Spain—he informed us that matters were about as bad as they could be, and that but very few English were now engaged with either of the contending parties.

The last dates from Madrid mention that the cabinet was in the greatest embarrassment, a majority being of the opinion that it was not practicable to meet the Cortes at present. In alluding to the defection of Maroto a Madrid paper remarks—"It is believed that Generals Espartero and Maroto have concluded an arrangement of the following nature:—Don Carlos to be banished for ever from Spain, but to be allowed an adequate pension. The Carlists are to preserve all their ranks and titles, and the northern provinces to continue in the enjoyment of their fueros."

A letter from Madrid states "that Don Carlos left San Esteban on the 15th, for Estella. Just as he was getting on horseback, he addressed the troops and said, 'I have no confidence in any general; I am going to put myself at the head of the army with my son: will you follow me?' The soldiers all replied, 'We will follow you to the death,' with the greatest enthusiasm. Elio remains with the 9th and part of the 7th battalions of Navarre, watching the revolters. All the peasants and troops are said to be ready to rise in favor of Don Carlos against Maroto; but every thing will depend on what is done at Estella.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

In the House of Commons on the 23d of Aug. the following important announcement was made by Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Hume asked the noble lord the Secretary of State for the foreign Department, whether the statement which had recently appeared in the public journals was true—namely, that the five powers had agreed on a basis for the settlement of the affairs of the East.

Lord Palmerston was glad that the honorable member for Kilkenny had asked him the question, because it would enable him to state that which he had no doubt would be satisfactory to the house to hear—namely, that on the 28th of last month a note had been presented to the ministers of the Porte, signed by the representatives of the five great powers, technically called a collective note, which stated that they were instructed by their respective governments to inform the Porte, that the five powers were agreed generally as to the affairs now pending between Turkey and Egypt, and that they were directed to ask the Porte to suspend any negociations into which it might have entered with Mehemet Ali, and not to proceed therein without the knowledge and concurrence of the five powers. That note has been accepted by the Turkish government with great thankfulness. The house might therefore be assured that there would be no disturbance of the peace of the East, unless some new subject of difference arose, of which there was no prospect whatever at present.

Great efforts are making by the five powers to prevent any war in the East. Lord Melbourne said in the House of Lords, on the 20th August, that the victory at Nisib was not very complete.

Mehemet Ali wrote, July 10, a letter to the young Sultan, declaring his offer of giving to him the government of Egypt, and demanding, in addition, and in perpetuity, all the other provinces under the Viceroy.

The five powers, it would appear, are disposed to take the young Sultan under their protection, and recommend him not to accede to the terms of Mehemet Ali. In case Mehemet uses force, Alexandria is to be attacked. The Captan Pasha of the Turkish fleet was waiting to be dismissed by the Egyptian Viceroy from his command, in order to repair to Malta with his treasures.

The London Times says that King Louis Philippe is sending a confidential agent to Constantinople, on some mission which he did not deem it expedient to intrust to the accredited Ambassador of France to the Sublime Porte.

TURKEY.—*London, Aug. 22.*—Letters from Constantinople of the 31st ult. confirm the accounts previously received of the acceptance by the Porte of the mediation of the five great powers in settling all differences between the Sultan and the Viceroy. Nevertheless the Hadj Saib Effendi, accompanied by M. Anselm, an attache of the French Embassy, was to set out for Alexandria, with a splendid decoration for Mehemet Ali, and with all its dependencies, to the Viceroy and his family, provided he would consent to restore Syria to the Sultan.

Clot Bey, the first physician of the Pasha of Egypt, arrived at Marseilles on the 15th inst.

At 2 o'clock on the 17th inst. the three decker Montebello, with Rear Admiral Lasusse on board, sailed from Toulon for the Levant.

Late intelligence from Constantinople to 3d Aug. states the rumor that Ibrahim Pacha was about to enter Koniah, and that in consequence of Russia preparing to act upon the movement, Admiral Roussin had ordered the French Admiral Lalande to hold himself in readiness to enter the Dardanelles. The young Sultan is indisposed. The Russian Ambassador had several interviews with the Turkish minister Kiogrew Pasha.

By news from Malta, we learn that Mehemet Ali is reported to have declared to the European Consuls that he did not mean to detain the Turkish fleet, and that it was at perfect liberty to return to Constantinople. Letters from Odessa announce that the Russians were freighting transports in that Harbor and at Taganrog.

PROGRESS OF THE CHARTISTS.

The Chartists are quiet in some parts of the kingdom and quite riotous in others. The Bristol Journal of August 24, says. "The itinerant tours of Chartist agitators, with the long train of evils which followed from the excitement produced by inflammatory harangues, may now be considered at an end, the failure of the 'sacred month' having given Chartism its death blow."

There are accounts of the Chartists attending church in large numbers at different places. They filled the church of St. James in Clerkenwell on Sunday, the 18th of August with an immense multitude, the greater part of whom seemed in distressed circumstances, and among whom were several aged men. A strong police force was present to prevent disorder; but the Chartists entered the church and left it in the most decent and peaceable manner.

Their behaviour was different on the same day at St. Stephen's church in Norwich. Five or six thousand people came into the building. In the midst of the sermon they called upon the minister to "come and weave bombazines," and some lifted their sticks. The peaceable part of the congregation became alarmed, the clergyman hastily closed his discourse, and the regular congregation escaped through the doors and windows, amid shrieks and confusion. The Norwich Cathedral on the same day was filled with Chartists, but no disorder took place.

The Bishop of Durham, on passing the steam ferry at Shields, on the 9th of August, was accosted by a Chartist, who engaged in a dispute with him on the affairs of the nation, which ended in the Chartist collaring the prelate.

Trial of the Rev. Mr. Stephens.—At the Chester Assizes on Wednesday, Joseph Rayner Stephens, dissenting teacher, was convicted of having tumultuously met, with others, at a torchlight meeting in November, 1838, and attempted to excite disobedience to the laws. The defendant conducted his own defence, and after the case for the prosecution had closed addressed the jury for five hours. The learned Judge, when the verdict had been returned, sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for 18 months in Knutsford House of Correction, and to find bail for five years, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each. Thompson and other prisoners were also convicted of conspiracy, but no sentence was passed.

Manchester, Aug. 14.—A desperate riot had taken place at Bolton during the night, and an attempt has been made to fire the town. The military have been called, the riot act read, and the streets, after an attempt to clear them at the point of the bayonet, have been the scene of a desperate struggle between the soldiers and the people. It is reported here that two men have been killed and a number wounded. The shops of little Bolton, I believe, were first attacked by the populace, and some of them are said to have been gutted. A special railway train arrived here about three this morning, bringing with it two magistrates and sixteen of the rioters. The latter underwent an examination before the magistrates at New Bailey immediately on their arrival, and have all been sent to Liverpool by the half past 7 o'clock train this morning, to take their trial at the pending assizes.

Seizure of Arms.—During the past week, pikes, muskets, swords, &c. have been seized in several places besides those which we have before indicated. In the north the seizures have been more extensive. The Chartists, in whose possession the weapons were found, have in many cases, been committed to prison despite their declaration that they kept arms for self-defence only, and were guilty of no offence recognisable by the laws of their country.

Foreign Varieties.

The British Queen has 170 first class passengers engaged, and would sail from Portsmouth on the 2d, or on the morning of the 3d September, instant. She may therefore be expected about the 19th.

The rumored marriage of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg, proves to be a foolish hoax.

The Queen was to prorogue Parliament in person on Tuesday, the 27th day of August. There were reports in London that the prorogation was to be by commission, in order that mention might be made of the intended marriage of the Queen, but this report, although stated by the Morning Post, as by authority, proved to be unfounded, and her Majesty is yet to enjoy the sole advice of my Lord Melbourne.

Marine of France.—The French government are looking to an increase of steam vessels for naval purposes. Their most experienced commander of steam ships, Capt. Sarlat, came out a passenger in the Great Western, for the purpose of observing the machinery of this ship, and also to pursue his investigations in the United States. He spent much time in looking at the engine on his passage, and we believe we are correct in saying that he was surprised at the working of the machinery during the severe storm which the ship encountered.

Slave Trade Suppression Bill.—The Royal assent has been given to the slave trade suppression bill. A very strong feeling of indignation prevails in England against the course pursued by Mr. Trist the U. S. consul at Havana.—When the assent was made known to the Commons,

"Mr. O'Connell adverted to the newspaper statements which turned out to be correct, of a conspiracy on the part of Portuguese traffickers in slaves to have poisoned wine on the decks of their vessels in case of capture, and to pour the water, and thus to destroy, by such horrible means, their captors; and expressed the hope that our government would promptly represent the facts to the Portuguese government, and require redress by the prosecution of the conspirators."

The Great Western and British Queen.—These admirable packets, which sailed from New York on the 1st of August, arrived at their ports of destination after a very short passage. The Great Western arrived at Bristol after a passage of 12 days 11 hours; the Queen at Portsmouth in 13 days 14 hours—being about one day in favor of the Western.

The Hon. Daniel Webster.—This gentleman was in Scotland at the close of August. He was to be present at the tournament. He has been received with marked attention wherever he has visited. In Holland, the papers all speak in high commendation of the American statesman—republishing some of his speeches in the Senate.

The Bank of Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell has obtained a triumph over the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by having driven the latter from his purpose of renewing the charter of the Bank of Ireland. It is postponed until the next session. Meantime a bill will pass allowing the bank a temporary continuance.

United States Bank Agency.—The agency of Mr. Jaudon has ceased in London, and hereafter the bank will draw on Baring, Brother & Co. Mr. Jaudon will spend a few months on the continent, and return to the United States in the spring.

A Mulatto Savant.—The French government seem disposed to acquire a character of great impartiality.

At the distribution of the prize of the grand Concourse of the Royal College of Paris and Versailles, which took place at the Sorbonne on Monday, in presence of the King and Royal family, the prize of honor was gained by a mulatto from Gadaloupe, named Girard, and the first prize of natural philosophy by Philips (Edward) of London.

Louis Phillipe granted pardons, commutations, and diminutions of punishment to 713 persons on the anniversary of his ascension to the throne. This is mercy by wholesale.

French Steamboats.—A private letter from Marseilles, conveys the intelligence that the Chief Naval Engineer, who had charge of the direction of steamboats in the Mediterranean, had received orders from the French Government to prepare a plan of organisation for steam packets between Bordeaux and New York, Marshal Soult interests himself greatly in the immediate execution of this plan, which has both a *military* and a *commercial* object. These packet-boats are to be of such size and construction, that they may readily be converted into ships of war of eighty guns.

The largest engines yet employed are of four hundred horse power. It is proposed to give the engines of the French steamers four hundred and fifty horse power.

Murder Twenty Years Ago.—Two men named Bond were on Thursday examined at Uxbridge, charged with being implicated in the death of their grandfather a farmer named Howard, who was murdered in the year 1816, at Yiewsley, near Uxbridge, under very mysterious circumstances. The apprehension of the men arose from pretended information supplied by a man named Haynes, at present in Newgate under sentence of transportation, but nothing whatever transpired to fix the crime on the accused, and they were discharged without suspicion, after a very long inquiry. Haynes is a person of most abandoned character, and had endeavored to procure a commutation of his sentence by pretending to disclose the particulars of this affair. The Secretary of State refused, however, to listen to the proposal, and Haynes then made a voluntary statement as above referred to.—*London paper.*

Pedomotive Carriage.—A Mr. Merryweather, of England, has invented a carriage to be propelled by the hands and feet of the persons in it, which on a level road, has travelled a mile in *three minutes!* The machine can, it is said, be comfortably worked at the rate of *eight* miles an hour by *one* person on a common road. There are three wheels, the two behind six feet in diameter, with a triple or three crow crank axle, beneath which are pedals worked by the feet. "For our single selves," we had rather go on the treadmill at once than be treated to a ride in such a "contraption." It is *working* one's passage with a vengeance; no ease in such a carriage; walking must be perfect idleness to riding. "A mile in three minutes!" Think of the pedal movements requisite to fly along at that tune! We trust Mr. Merryweather does not request editors to *try* his invention.

The Archbishop of Sweden, Wallen, died recently at Stockholm. He was the author of the translation of the psalms.

General Sir James Stewart died at Cheltenham on the 19th of August. He was the oldest officer in the British army, having entered as a cornet in 1761.

Sir Robert Clayton died on the 15th of August, aged 93 years. He was a major in the army in 1785.

Lieut. General Sir Thomas Dallas died at Bath, on the 12th of August, aged 81 years.

A man named Edward Hayward seized the bridle of the Queen's horse, while her majesty was riding in Hyde Park. One of the persons in attendance arrested him—he was taken to Bow street, and proved to be a maniac; he was sent to prison.

The Battle of Nezib.—A Prussian officer in the service of Turkey writes to a comrade at Posen, that at the battle of Nezib, Hafiz Pacha had under his command 84 battalions of regular infantry, 33 squadrons of cavalry, 3000 irregular cavalry, and 118 guns; but, after the battle, it was found to be reduced to one-third. This officer, who is an old soldier, says that the route of the Turkish army was so complete that it might be compared to that of the Prussians after the battle of Jena.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

By the Brig Cyclops, at this port, brings news from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres to a late date. Don Maza, President of the Senate and one of the most distinguished men in Buenos Ayres, was slain by a mob in the Senate Chamber on the 28th June. His son, a colonel of a regiment quartered in the town, was shot by the same mob. This mob consisted of the Government party, and although Governor Rosas has imprisoned a vast number of the said mob, yet there are *strange whisperings about the affair.*

Cullen has been shot, and it is said that some correspondence was found upon him when arrested, that compromised *Maza* or *Maza* and his son, which may account for their assassination. The U. S. ship Fairfield was at Buenos Ayres. The Bark Richard, of Salem, was wrecked on the 5th of July, upon a reef of rocks running in a south easterly direction from the mount. The vessel a total loss, part of cargo and a quantity of specie saved.

Later.—Brig Cayuga, Capt. Walker, has arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, which place she left on the 4th of August.

Capt. W. states that the French were about to increase their blockading forces before Buenos Ayres, by the addition of more barges and troops.—*World.*

LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO.

In the Rio Janeiro papers are letters from Monte Video to July 11, which are chiefly occupied with the horrible details of the assassinations committed in the Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic, by the order of Rosas.

An Expedition of emigrants from the Argentine Republic, of 500 or 600 persons, is organised, under the command of General Lavalle or Martin Garcia, whence, they intend, it is said, operations against Buenos Ayres, and in which they hope for aid within Buenos Ayres, on account of the reactions created by the late atrocities of Rosas.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA—TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

In the matter of Joseph M. Doran, Esq. Attorney at Law, cited before the Judges of the Supreme Court by the following letter, to show cause why he should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys thereof, practising, for as a professional man of court, John Cassel, is an eloquent and impressive paper writer in the style of the bar, and—

Mr. Doran in his place and honors.

Escapes.—Two prisoners, named John Dunn and one of the burglars lately arrested and placed in Moyamensing prison, to await his trial, escaped from their confinement on Thursday night last. The manner in which they effected their escape is not known, the only way in which it can be accounted for, is that the turnkey neglected to lock the door by which means the cell door was unperceived, and being in citizen's dress, he passed the outside door and made off.

Fire.—A fire occurred in the upper part of a house on Vine street, between Second and Third streets, which but for the prompt and efficient assistance rendered by the firemen, would have been attended with a considerable loss of property. The fire originated from the bursting of a stove pipe.

Burglary.—On Wednesday morning, a respectable looking person called at the store of Mr. Hall, agreeing to be drawn by one mercantile of this city, and purchased a quantity of merchandize, to a slight injury was sustained by the engineer.

Fire.—Between one and two o'clock on Monday morning, a fire broke out in

THE OLIO

THE ANTHEM AND INCENSE OF NIAGARA.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A HAT.

The Exeter News Letter tells a capital story of a down East minister, who, having but an indifferent salary, very naturally endeavored to supply the deficiency by the exercise of a little worldly wisdom. He had succeeded in obtaining the friendship of an old gentleman, who had no children to inherit the wealth of which he was possessed. So delicate were the manoeuvres of the divine, that the old gentleman never suspected that his attentions had their origin in selfishness, and accordingly he contributed much to his assistance. At length, the parson suggested to his friend the propriety of making a will, so that his benevolent labors would not cease at his death. The suggestion was kindly taken, and the will made, the minister being duly remembered therein. Feeling strong, the disinterested preacher increased in his demands upon his aged friend, the said demands becoming greater and greater as the latter's death apparently drew near. On one occasion, he obtained an order for a hat, and as the order was not limited, he helped himself to a ten dollar beaver, thinking that the drawer of the order would never know it, but that the bill would be settled by his executor. But the old gentleman's health happening to improve, the fact of his pious friend's extravagance became known to him. It [illegible] his suspicion, and he was soon convinced that his religious adviser was not much better than a wolf in sheep's clothing. This conviction led to some alteration in his testamentary arrangements, but of which the minister knew nothing, until after his death, which soon occurred. On reading the will a codicil was found cancelling a legacy of $1000 to the Rev. Mr. —— and instead thereof, giving him "a hat, of the value of $4 in token of the testator's remembrance." Gil Blas's disappointment in a case somewhat similar, could have been nothing to our minister's who had taken such excellent care of his head's outside, as lead us to think that its inside was but scantily furnished.

LATEST CASE OF FORGETFULNESS.

The greatest piece of forgetfulness we have ever heard of, recently occurred on one of the Western Canals. An emigrating Yankee, with his wife and child, and other "household plunder," was making his way "out west" on board a canal boat. On arriving at the end of the canal he moved his bed and bedding, chairs, tables and pans on board some other conveyance, leaving his wife and child behind. He looked over every thing to see that all was right—something was missing. He scratched his head and thought the matter over, but still could not make out [illegible]

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

TRUTH BEAUTIFULLY EXPRESSED.

NEW BRIGHTON.

THE DYING GIRL TO HER LOVER.

IMPERIAL WORTH.

The Moralist.

From the Methodist Protestant Letter-Press.

CHRISTIANITY—ITS DESIGN ILLUSTRATED.

LAUGHABLE STORY.

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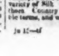

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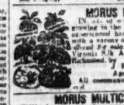

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